TARAKANOV, O.G.; YEREMINA, Ye.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: GALANTSEVA, S.S., laborant; ZHUKOVA, V.Ya., laborant

Foaming in nonaqueous solutions. Part 1: Selection of frothing agents for plasticizers. Koll.zhur. 25 no.5:596-599 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol.

GALANTSEVA, T.I.

Symptomatology of carbon monoxide poisoning. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. Supplement:19 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. I.I.Rusetskiy) Kazanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni V.I.Lenina.
(CARBON MONOXIDE--TOXICOLOGY)

GALANTY, A.

Comparison of Methods of Calculating Roll Pressure During Cold Rolling. K. Filasiewicz, Z. Wusatowski, and A. Galanty.

(Prace Instytutow Mineralurgii Hutnictwa, 1953, 5, 2, [7-81). [In Polish]. A critical survey of formulæ and of methods of measuring roll pressures has been made by comparing calculated values with measured pressures. Roll pressure data are taken from the literature. The best results are obtained when calculating the roll pressure by Siebel's method and the S.K.F. method. In none of the known calculating methods is the effect of rolling speed on roll pressure taken into consideration.—v. o.

GALANTY, A.

Met (4)

Metallurgical Abst.
Vol. 21 / Apr. 1954
Working

Comparison of Methods for Calculating Torque and Specific Rolling Power in Cold Rolling Without Tension or Back-Tension. K. Filasiewicz, Z. Wusatowski, and A. Galanty (*Prace Inst. Minst. Hutn.*, 1953, 5, (4), 199–208).—[In Polish]. The results obtained by the known methods of calculating torque and sp. rolling power are compared with experimental data available in the literature. Best agreements are obtained using Siebel's or the energy of plastic deformation method.—S. K. L.

GALANTY, A.

"New Constructions of Conveyor Belts." p. 112 (HUTNIK, Vol. 20, No. 3, Mar. 1953) Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10, October 1953. Unclassified.

[illegible], A.

Measuring devices used in the cold-rolling of steel. p. 210.
HUTNIK, Katowice, Vol. 22, no. 6, June 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

GALANTY, A.

2

"Comparison of Methods for Calculating Roll Pressure in Cold Rolling of Strip with Forward and Back Tension. A. Galanty (*Prace Inst. Mineral. Hutn.*, 1956, 8, (4), 215-239).—(In Polish). The available methods are summarized. Trinks' method in Keller's interpretation is the most accurate. This is a graphical method giving calculated values 15-30% higher than measured. Other methods yielded results which deviate too far from the measured values. Altogether 7 methods were investigated, and data concerning their accuracy are presented graphically. 15 ref.—A. W.

214100

P/046/60/005/009/003/006
D241/D302

AUTHORS: Orman, Marian and Galanty, Adam

TITLE: Preparation of pure calcium

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, v. 5, no. 9, 1960, 551 - 558

TEXT: A method is described of producing "nuclear quality" Ca (Fe, Si, Mg, Al $\leqslant$ 300, B $\leqslant$ 0.5, Li $\leqslant$ 6 and Cd $\leqslant$ 0.1 p.p.m.) by distillation under reduced pressure and fractional condensation, on a semi-industrial scale. The work is a continuation of the study of preparing pure Ca on a laboratory scale, completed successfully in 1955. The raw material consisted of imported Ca obtained from the Instytut badań jądrowych (Nuclear Research Institute). Tests were carried out on (a) 60 kg of lump Ca (99.6 - 99.8%) and (b) 50 kg. of Ca shavings of similar purity but contaminated with CaO, Na and K. During distillation under reduced pressure at 900°C., Ca, Ba, Li, Sr, Mg, Na and K are volatilized, while the heavy metal impurities remain in the crucible. With a gentle temperature gradient in the condenser (from ~50 to ~600°C) the metals condense in layers showing differences in the amount of

Card 1/4

P/046/60/005/009/003/006
D241/D302

Preparation of pure calcium

volatiles and in grain size; Thus Li appears chiefly in the fine grain fraction and Na and K, both elemental and as nitrides, in the very fine grain fractions. It was found that on repeating the distillation of a coarse fraction, the loss of Li is given by $C_n = \frac{C_o}{4n}$ where C_o is the mean concentration of Li in the starting material and C_n ditto after n distillations. The following conditions were determined for the distillation process: temperature 820 - 850°C, time 7 hours, pressure $\leq$ 0.07 torrs., temperature of condenser 550 - 680°C, load of raw material 6 - 7kg. The distillation apparatus is illustrated. Pressures of 10^{-3} torrs were achieved. The sample (lump Ca) was contained in an Armco iron boat and the apparatus was evacuated to 0.1 torrs before heating. After 7 hours at 900°C (temperature outside the retort) the furnace was turned off and the sample cooled to ~250°C with constant evacuation. The pumps were then cut off and, after leaking in small quantities of air to allow the slow ig-

Card 2/4

Preparation of pure calcium

nition of Na and K nitrides, the retort was opened when the temperature fell below 100°C. Contents of the sample boat were weighed and analysed for CaO. Coarse grained material, IG was collected for redistillation. The fine fraction ID was sealed into air-tight containers for remelting into a product designated CaII, containing less impurities, especially Li, Na and K, than the original raw material, and no heavy metals. The coarse fractions were redistilled into II G (of the required purity) and II D, added to I D for remelting. Crystals of II G were hydraulically pressed into rods 30 mm. diameter and 1500 mm long, at 1000 t and 300°C. Shavings ≤ 6 mm. thick could be produced from this material. It was found that the finer-grained condensate ignited spontaneously on opening the retort and the procedure of a 2-stage distillation had to be adopted. A large amount of the Na was removed by distilling for three hours at 400°C, after which the retort was cooled to 200°C and the distillation continued for 7 hours at 900°C with a second, clean condenser. It is considered that the purification process is much more favorable economically in the case of lumps than shavings. There are 3

Card 3/4

Preparation of pure calcium

P/046/60/005/009/003/006
D241/D302

figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut metali nieżelaznych, Skawina, oddział metali lekkich (Institute of Non-ferrous Metals, Skawina, Light Metals Department)

SUBMITTED: March, 1960

Card 4/4

GALANTY, Adam, mgr ins.

Light metal alloys with beryllium. Rudy i metale 8 no.1:12-16 Ja '63.

[redacted] Chem. mgr inz., "KOWROL", Stanisław, mgr inż.

Remelting of magnesium scrap. Rudy i metale 9 no. 4:190-192
ap '64.

PTAK, Wladyslaw, prof. dr inz.; GALANTY, Adam, mgr inz.; NOWAKOWSKI, Jerzy, mgr inz.; SKOWRONEK, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

Experiments in chlorinating primary aluminum with hexachloroethane. Rudy i metale 9 no.6:283-290 Je '64.

GALANTY, Adam, mgr inz.; MILOS, Stefan, mgr inz.; SKOWRONEK, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

Aluminum slab casting. Pt. 2. Rudy i metale 9 no.10:546-550 O '64.

DOLLEZSAL, N.A. [Dollezhal, N.A.]; KRASZIN, A.K. [Krasin, A.K.]; GALANYIN, N.A. [Galanin, N.A.]; ALESCSENKOV, P.I. [Aleshchenkov, P.I.]; GRIGORJANC, A.N. [Grigoryants, A.N.]; JEMELJANOV, I.Ja. [Yemelyanov, I.Ya.]; KUGUSEV, N.M. [Kugushev, N.M.]; MINASIN, M.E.; MITYAJEV, U.I. [Mityayev, U.I.]; FLORINSZKIJ, B.V. [Florinskiy, B.V.]; SARAPOV, B.N. [Sharapov, B.N.]; ILLY, Jozsef [translator]

Superheated high-pressure steam producing uranium - graphite reactor. Atom taj 2 no.1:1-47 Ja '59.

PALISHKIN, D.A.; IVANOV, V.I.; MIKAELENKO, L.N.; GALAOV, K.K.; TROSHCHIN, S.I.; KRTSYUK, V.I.; STEPANOV, A.D.; SAZONOVA, N.I.; KUZNETSOVA, M.P.; PISARENKO, G.N.; LOBKOV, M., red.

[Mechanization in animal husbandry] Mekhanizatsiia v zhivotnovodstve. Stavropol', Stavropol'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 287 p. (MIRA 17:8)

GAIAR M.

POPESCU, Valerian; FIRU, P.; GAIAR, M.

External carotid ligation in the treatment of malignant bucco-maxillo-facial tumours. Rumanian M. Rev. 1 no.2:94 Apr-June 57.

(FACE, neopl.
bucco-maxillo-facial, surg., ligation of external carotid artery)
(ARTERIES, CAROTID, surg.
ligation in bucco-maxillo-facial tumors)

GALAS, B.

Optical orientation of measurements in subterranean constructions.

P. 42 (FUNDAMENTA MATHEMATICAE) Poland Vol. 6, No. 1, 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (AEEI) Vol. 6, No. 11, 1956

NOWAKOWSKA-WASZCZUK, Anna; GALAS, Edward

Yeast water as a culture medium for lactobacilli. Acta microbiol. polon. 12 no.3:224-230 '63.

1. From the Department of Industrial Microbiology, Technical University, Lodz.
(SACCHAROMYCES) (CULTURE MEDIA) (LACTOBACCILLUS)
(MAGNESIUM) (CALCIUM) (NITROGEN) (AMINO ACIDS)

GALAS, I. I.

Complex-continous method of capital repair of railroad track. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1952. 45 p. (54-18926)

TF530.G3

GALAS, Ivan I.

ANGELEYKO, Viktor Ivanovich; GALAS, Ivan Ivanovich; VERINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[Cyclic schedule of current track maintenance; practices of track men of the Southern railroad] Kol'tsevoi grafik tekushchego soderzhaniia puti; iz opyta raboty putеitsev IUzhnoi dorogi. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1958. 31 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Railroads--Track--Maintenance and repair)

GALAS, I.I., inzh.

Experience in using track laid on reinforced concrete ties. Zhel. dor. transp. 40 no. 7:60-64 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Railroads--Track)
(Railroads--Ties)

GALAS, I.I., inzh. (Khar'kov).

Important prerequisite for improving the quality of track maintenance. Zhel. dor. transp. 41 no.5:48-49 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(Railroads—Track)

GALAS, Jerzy

Containers for bulk materials. Pt.1. Problemy proj hut maszyn 13 no.5:146-155 My '65.

GALAS, T.

Two cases of osteoid chondroma. Bratisl. lek. listy 34 no.2: 199-201 F '54.

1. Z Chirurgickeho oddelenia OUNZ v Kezmarku, prednosta primar MUDr T.Galas.
(CHONDROMA,
*osteoid)

GALAS, T.

Case of gastric tuberculosis. Bratisl. lek. listy 34 no.3: 297-300 Mr '54.

1. Z Chirurgickeho oddel. OUNZ v Kezmarku, prednosta primar dr. T. Galas.
(TUBERCULOSIS, GASTROINTESTINAL, *stomach, hypertrophic & obstruct. form)

GALAS, Tibor

GALAS, Tibor, Primar MUDr (Kezmarok)

Appendicolithiasis. Prakt. lek. 34 no.10:236 Ap '54.
(APPENDIX, calculi
*appendicolithiasis)
(CALCULI
*appendix)

GALAS-ZGORZALEWICZ, Bozena; RENZ-SOLAWA, Maria

A case of idiopathic hemosiderosis of the lungs in a 13-year-old boy. Pediat.polska 35 no.1:69-72 Ja '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych Wojewodskiego Szpitala Dziecie-cego w Poznaniu. Dyrektor Szpitala: dr.med. M. Stabrowski. Ordy-nator Oddzialu: dr. Z. Majewska-Jezierska

(HEMOSIDEROSIS in adolescence)
(LUNG DISEASES in adolescence)

GALAS-ZGORZALEWICZ, Bozena

Past achievements in the field of active immunization against measles.
Pediat pol 36 no.10:1101-1106 O '61.
(MEASLES immunol) (SX VACCINATION in inf & child)

GALAS-ZGORZALEWICZ, Bożena

Creatine and creatinine in the urine and in both phases of the blood in infectious hepatitis in children. Poznan. tow. przyjac. nauk wydz. lek. 25:29-54 '63.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)
(CREATINE AND CREATININE)
(URINE) (BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)
(AMINOACIDURIA)

WILDER, Mieczysław; GALAS-CHRZANOWICZOWA, Bożena

A case of late amaurotic idiocy in a child. Ped. Pol. 40 no.1:
89-89 Ja '65

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu
(Kierownik doc. dr. M. Wender).

GALAS, Zoltan, doktor tekhn.nauk

Important invention. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.5:50-51 My '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Hungary--Condensers (Steam))

REYSLER, Yu.V.; GALASHEK, A.M.

Using the SRM-6 row planters for checkrow and checkrow-pocket planting of vegetables. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.4:31-33 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti (for Reysler). 2. Opytno-selektsionnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti (for Galashek).
(Planters (Agricultural machinery))

GALASHEK, A.M.

Mechanized line for removing seeds from tomatoes. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.7:31-32 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Opytno-selektsionnaya stantsiya v stanitse Krymskoy, Krasnodarskogo kraya.
(Seed industry--Equipment and supplies) (Tomatoes)

GALASHEK, A.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Mechanizing the filling of sprayers. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.11:17-18 N '61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Krymskaya opytno-selektsionnaya stantsiya Krasnodarskogo kraya.
(Spraying and dusting equipment)

GALASHEV, M. A.

GALASHEV, M. A. -- "Complex Use of Electric and Heat Energy for the Mechanization of the Processes of Intra-Farmstead Collective Farm Production." Acad Sci Belorussian SSR, Section of Physicomathematical and Technical Sciences, Minsk, 1955
*(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 37, 3 September 1955

*For the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences

YAROSHEVICH, A.A.; GALASHEV, M.A.; DOBKIN, G., redaktor; STEPANOVA, N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Heat system installations in collective farm centers] Teplofikatsiia vnutriusadebnogo sel'skokhoziaistvennogo proizvodstva v kolkhoze. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR, Red. selkhoz. lit-ry, 1955. 239 p. (MLRA 8:7)
(Collective farms) (Electric power plants)

Akademiya Nauk Belorusskoy SSR. Institut Mekhanizatsii i Elektrifikatsii Sel'skogo Khozyaystva.

GALASHEV, N.; KUZMIN, F., inzh.

Use of synthetic materials in ship repairs. Rech.transp. 19 no.1:29-31 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Volzhskogo ob"yedinennogo rechnogo parokhodstva.
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)
(Synthetic products)

LUTSKIY, V., general-mayor aviatsii; GALASHEV, Ye., inzh.-mayor, voyennyy letchik pervogo klassa

Takeoff and landing at a heavy side wind. Av. i kosm. 48 no.12:48-52 D '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 45223-66 EWT(l)/EWP(f)/T-2 WW/WE

ACC NR: AP6015004 SOURCE CODE: UR/0209/66/000/005/0058/0064

AUTHOR: Lutskiy, V., (Air Force Major General, Military Pilot First Class); Galashev, Ye., (Major Corps of Engineers) 27 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Operation of a supersonic air-intake system in flight

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 5, 1966, 58-64

TOPIC TAGS: air intake system, supersonic flight

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the operation of a supersonic air-intake system in flight. The dependence of the pressure ratio of the compressor[23] and air intake on the Mach number of the flight is analyzed. Diagrams showing unstable modes of operation of the air intake at supersonic flight speeds are given. The pump of the air intake is described. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [NT]

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 1/1 LC

GALASHEVSKIY, G.I.

Def. at
Tbilisi State U.

714

Dissertation for degree of
candidate Geographical Sciences

GALASHIN, V.A.

SOV/155-59-4-21/25

AUTHOR: Guslitser, R.L.

TITLE: An All-Union Research and Technical Meeting on Car Suspensions (Vsesoyuznoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po podveskam avtomobiley)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, Nr 4, p 54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The meeting was held from 16th to 19th February, 1959 at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut (Research Institute for Automobiles and Buses, NAMI). Representatives of car factories, research institutes and members of teaching institutes heard 24 lectures and reviews. The chief designer of NAMI, A.A.Lipgart, reviewed improvements in car suspensions, and many papers dealt with rubber-pneumatic suspensions. A.M. Gorelik (NAMI) discussed pneumatic rubber-cord suspensions, drawing attention to their advantages, and also spoke of their use abroad. R.A.Akopyan (LAZ) referred to their adoption in public transport e.g. in

Card 1/2

the bus LAZ-695E. V.A. Galashin (MVTU) reviewed the work on rubber-cord diaphragms for car suspensions, which has been carried out in the Leningrad Tyre Factory, and the work of MVTU im. Bauman. Further lectures were read by R.L. Guslitser (NIISHP), M.G. Parkhilovskiy (GAZ), V.B. Tsimbalin etc. which dealt with experimental work on car suspension, their efficiency under various conditions etc. R.L. Kotenberg's discussion on the use of computers for engineering calculations was of outstanding interest. Ya. M. Pevzner discussed the road-holding properties of cars.

Card 2/2

7

GALASHIN, V.A., aspirant

Rubberized-cored diaphragms used in air spring suspensions of automobiles. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.3: 169-176 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moskovskoye vysshaye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni N.Ye.Baumana.
(Automobiles--Springs)

GALASHIN, V.A.; DERBAREMDIKER, A.D.

Steady-state vibration tests of automobiles with air-spring suspension on stands. Avt. prom. 29 no.2:21-24 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskoye vysshoye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche im. Baumana i Moskovskiy karbyuratornyy zavod.
(Automobiles—Testing)

GALASHIN, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Road testing of the diaphragm-type pneumatic suspension of a motor vehicle. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.8:126-133 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

L 14702-66
ACC NR: AP6003990 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/65/000/008/0126/0133

AUTHOR: Galashin, V. A. (Candidate of technical sciences) 24 B

ORG: MVTU im. N. E. Bauman (MVTU)

TITLE: Road tests of pneumatic bellows automobile suspension 44

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1965, 126-133

TOPIC TAGS: automotive industry, pneumatic device, spring, suspension system

ABSTRACT: The results of road tests of a diaphragm-type pneumatic suspension with pneumatic damping and with hydraulic telescopic shock absorbers are presented. The pneumatic springs had initial volumes of 6 liters and were connected to secondary 4-liter reservoirs by 20- to 25-mm diameter tubes. Depending on the load, the pressure varied from 4--6.5 kg/cm^2. Hydraulic shock absorbers of the Moscow Carburetor Factory were used. The suspension was instrumented as shown in Fig. 1, and all data were recorded at speeds of up to 70 km/hr on 150- to 200-m stretches of cobblestone, asphalt, and unsurfaced roads. A table of the tested suspension and automobile parameters is given. Since the effects of various suspension parameters on the vibration characteristics were being tested, no statistical road

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.822.3

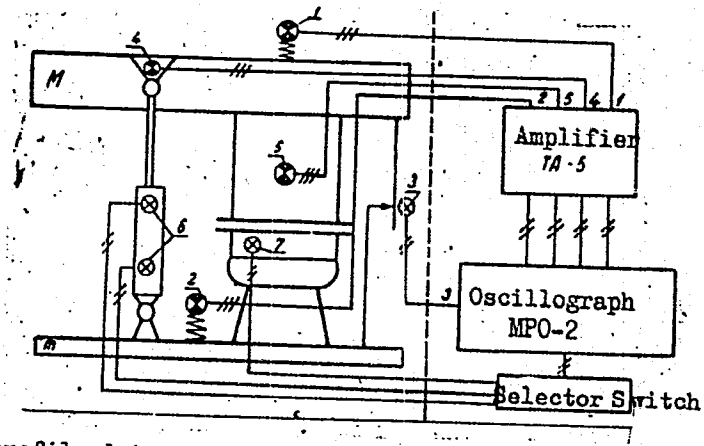


Fig. 1. Instrumentation: 1,2 - accelerometers; 3 - relative displacement transducers; 4 - shock absorber force transducer; 5 - pressure transducer; 6,7 - thermocouples.

profile data were taken. Frequency (number per minute) distribution curves of vehicle excursion, spring pressure, and vehicle acceleration were plotted, and some sample curves are presented. It was found that: on asphalt and cobblestone roads the suspension was not too active at speeds below 40--45 km/hr and that above 50 km/hr it was still operating in the linear region ($\approx$ 1 kg/cm^2 pressure excursion); use of the secondary 4-liter reservoir improved the ride quality on these roads; on

L 14702-66
ACC NR: AP6003990

the country road the springs were beginning to operate in the nonlinear region above ≈10 km/hr with violent oscillations (5--6 cm up and 11--12 cm down)at 20 km/hr (because of excitation near the natural frequency); hydraulic dampers were required to dampen the oscillations; these were most effective at ≈20 km/hr; maximum accelerations were always below 1.5 g; heat transfer effects per cycle were negligible in comparison with adiabatic assumptions. This paper was presented by A. A. Lipgart, professor, doctor of technical sciences at MVTU im. N. E. Bauman. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table, and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 07Jan64/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 3/3

GALASHIN, YE. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 17/27

Authors : Frost, A. V., and Galashin, E. A.

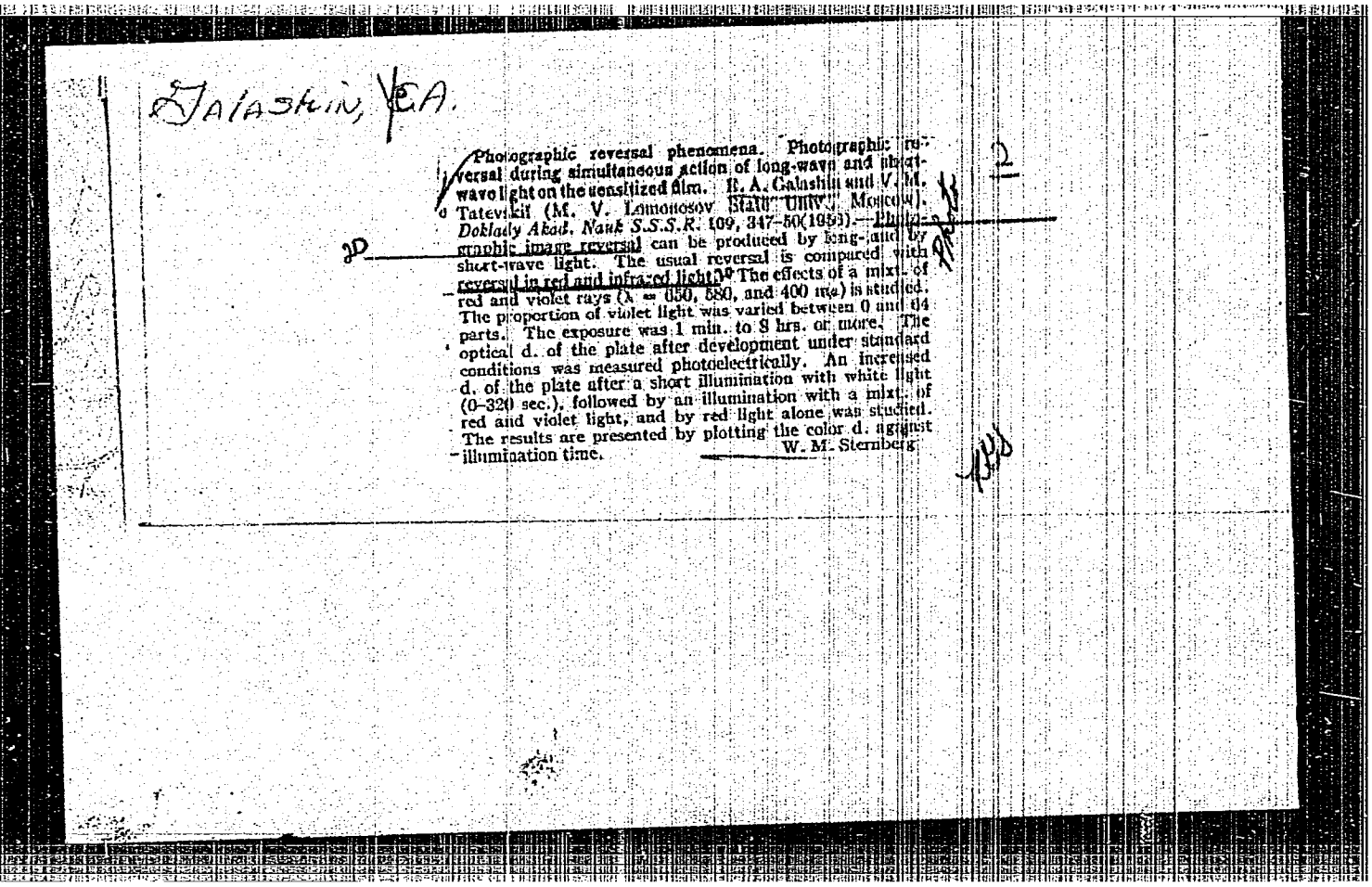
Title : Effect of moisture on the light sensitivity of chrome-plated gelatin

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/9, 1668-1671, Sep 1954

Abstract : The relation between the general and spectral sensitivity of chrome-plated gelatin and its moisture was investigated and it was found that the general light-sensitivity of the gelatin decreases continuously with the increase in moisture whereas the spectral sensitivity is not affected by the latter. The zone of spectral sensitivity of chrome-plated gelatin was established. The rate of dark tanning, with respect to moisture and the degree of moisture at which dark tanning reaches its maximum, were determined. Four references: 3-German and 1-USA (1926-1936). Table; graph; illustration.

Institution : The M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow

Submitted : May 18, 1954



Galashin, Ye A.

Photographic reversal phenomena. Photographic reversal during simultaneous action of long-wave and short-wave light on the sensitized film. E. A. Galashin and V. M. Tatevskii (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 109, 347–50(1956).—Photographic image reversal can be produced by long-and by short-wave light. The usual reversal is compared with reversal in red and infrared light. The effects of a mixt. of red and violet rays (λ = 650, 580, and 400 mμ) is studied. The proportion of violet light was varied between 0 and 64 parts. The exposure was 1 min. to 8 hrs. or more. The optical d. of the plate after development under standard conditions was measured photoelectrically. An increased d. of the plate after a short illumination with white light (0–320 sec.), followed by an illumination with a mixt. of red and violet light, and by red light alone was studied. The results are presented by plotting the color d. against illumination time.

W. M. Sternberg

GALASHIN, E.A.

Distr: 4E2d 20

The phenomena of photographic reversal. The effects of some treatments of photo layers during a simultaneous action of actinic and "resorbing" rays. E. A. Galashin and V. M. Tatarevskii (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 31, 1426–8(1957); cf. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 107, 347(1956); *C.A.* 51, 3332e.—The study of the combined effect of short wave (actinic) and long wave ("resorbing") rays was continued by a study of the treatment of a photolayer with bromides, desensitizers, and oxidizing and reducing agents prior to the exposure, and a subsequent simultaneous irradiation by short- and long-ray light. The results confirm the coagulation theory of solarization.
W. M. Sternberg

CA

GALASHIN, Ye.A.

GALASHIN, Ye.A.; TATEVSKIY, V.M.

The photographic inversion phenomena. The effect of certain treatments of the photographic layer on the formation of the image during the simultaneous action of actinic and resolved light. Zhur. fiz. khim. 31 no.6:1426-1428 Je '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Photochemistry)

GALASHIN, Ye. A., Cand Chem Sci—(diss) "Study in the field of phenomena of photographic manipulation." Mos, 1958. 16 pp with graphs (Mos Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U im M.V. Lomonosov. Chem Faculty), (KL,28-58, 102)

23(SOV/77-4-3-3/16

AUTHORS: Galashin, Ye.A. and Tatevskiy, V.M.

TITLE: On the Phenomena of Photographic Reversal
I. The Effect of Bromides, Desensitizers, Oxidizers and Reducing Agents on Photographic Reversal

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 175-182 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out experiments to demonstrate the effect of surplus KBr, various oxidizers, desensitizers and reducing agents on KBr transparencies, which after treatment with one of these agents were exposed to the radiation of mixed red and violet light. Diagram Nr 1 shows the scheme of the illuminator. Starting from the assumption that solarization and the Herschel effect are intimately related /reference 13_7, the authors, in order to establish, if possible, an experimentally proved parallelism between these phenomena, exposed some transparencies to white light prior

Card 1/7

On the Phenomena of Photographic Reversal. I. The Effect of Bromides, Desensitizers, Oxidizers and Reducing Agents on Photographic Reversal

to the common procedure. The effect of surplus bromides in the emulsion on photographic reversal and the Herschel effect under radiation is illustrated in graphs 2-4. They show that an increase of the bromide concentration results in a loss of light sensitivity in the emulsion, and an intensification of the above-mentioned phenomena. In one case (graph 3) the authors used only violet light, but the curve did not change its basic character. Solarization did not depend on the admixture of long-wave radiation. The experiments carried out with oxidizers (quinone) and desensitizers (pinacryptol) showed the same effects as the bromide experiments. An increase in the oxidizer and desensitizer concentration resulted in a diminution of the maximum optical density of the produced image and a gradual moving of the

On the Phenomena of Photographic Reversal. I. The Effect of Bromides, Desensitizers, Oxidizers and Reducing Agents on Photographic Reversal

maxima towards shorter exposures (graphs 5-6). The results of the experiments with reducing agents (hydroquinone, sodium sulfite and sodium nitrite) are illustrated in graphs 7-10 . Graphs 7-9 represent the effect of the reducing agents on photographic reversal. Graph 10 shows the effect of sodium nitrite on the Herschel phenomenon. An increase in the value of maximum optical density and the shift of the maximum towards longer exposures is a general characteristic of all these blackening curves. Graph 10 is of special interest. Under the effect of red and violet light the latent image (the transparency had been previously exposed to white light) was first partially resolved, but soon a second reversal reestablished itself and increased the former stability. On the basis of the identity of

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614020016-1

On the Phenomena of Photographic Reversal. I. The Effect of Bromides, Desensitizers, Oxidizers and Reducing Agents on Photographic Reversal

the mechanisms of solarization and the Herschel effect, the authors assume that the observed regularities in photographic reversal can be explained by the coagulation theory [reference 7]. The surplus bromides in the layer, and the presence of oxidizers and desensitizers reduce the quantum yield of the silver photolysis and hamper the development of new silver "germs". This circumstance creates favorable conditions for the processes of coagulation and recrystallization of the silver particles, which in this way lose their catalytic activity. The processes are characterized by resolution of the minute active nuclei, which yield to the growth of a small number of large but inactive particles. Metallic silver set free during photolysis does not create new nuclei, but deposits on already formed silver particles. As a result of the reduction

On the Phenomena of Photographic Reversal. I. The Effect of Bromides, Desensitizers, Oxidizers and Reducing Agents on Photographic Reversal

in the number of active nuclei reversal takes place, manifesting itself as solarization, as well as Herschel effect. The increase in bromide and desensitizer concentration additionally hampers the development of new nuclei and creates still more favorable conditions for the coagulation and recrystallization of the silver "germs". The reversal occurs sooner and in lesser optical densities. In this way the diminution of the maximum optical density and the shift of the maximum of the blackening curve towards shorter exposures can be explained. The presence of reducing agents in the layer has the opposite effect. Due to the increased rate of photolysis of the silver bromide, favorable conditions are given for the development of many active centers. Coagulation is hampered. Solarization is not observed at all or only later.

SOV/77-4-3-3/16

On the Phenomena of Photographic Reversal. I. The Effect of Bromides, Desensitizers, Oxidizers and Reducing Agents on Photographic Reversal

The maximum of optical density is increased and the maximum is shifted towards longer exposures. The Herschel effect can be noticed only in the first moment, when the elimination of the catalytic activity (a result of the coagulation of the numerous silver centers formed during the exposure) cannot be compensated for by the formation of new nuclei due to the effect of the long-wave radiation. The authors quote the Soviet scientists Kravets and his collaborators [reference 19], Ye.A. Kirillov [reference 9] and K.V.Chibisov [reference 8] in support of their opinion concerning the character of the observed phenomena. There are 9 graphs, 1 diagram and 33 references, 20 of which are German, 8 Soviet, 4 English and 1 French.

Card 6/7

SOV/77-4-3-3/16

On the Phenomena of Photographic Reversal. I. The Effect of Bromides, Desensitizers, Oxidizers and Reducing Agents on Photographic Reversal

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova, khimicheskiy fakul'tet (Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov, Chemistry Department)

SUBMITTED: 2 April, 1957

Card 7/7

SOV/77-4-4-2/19

23(3,5)
AUTHOR: Galashin, Ye.A.

TITLE: About the Phenomenon of Photographic Inversion; II. Photometry of Latent Image and the Mechanism of Photographic Inversion

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 253-258 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author presents a differential photometer to measure the optical density of latent image and 1) the method, 2) some results of the working with this photometer. This study is based mainly on the kind of differential photometry presented by Kirillov [Ref 2]. The works of van Kreveld, Jurriens, Neil, F. Moser and Urbach have also been used for this study [Ref 4,5]. The presented photometer tries to get a high difference sensitivity by a simple installation, based on the principle of compensation (Figure 1). For this purpose two selenite photocells type GOI are connected with a reflecting short period galvanometer with a sensitivity of 10^{-9} A/degree [Ref 6]. The photometry

Card 1/3

About the Phenomenon of Photographic Inversion; II. Photometry of Latent Image and the Mechanism of Photographic Inversion

itself is done by one of the photocells. The second photocell, compensating "EOS" of the primary photocell, allows to apply a beam of light with relatively high intensity. This way one can get a high difference sensitivity without any additional reinforcement. In case this is not sufficient, a reinforcement can be gotten by an electro-optical reinforcer ("photorelays"). Measuring of optical density during the time of irradiation with colored light showed the appearance of latent image, which increases with the density. This depends on the intensity of the colored light. Together with the intensity of the light the blackening increases (Figure 2). For short wave light the filter KS-5 is replaced by filter OS-2 with absorbtion for λ = 540 mμ. In this case a faster appearance of latent image is observed. The results of the experiment are compared with those of the microchemical investigation of Meidinger [Ref 7]. The Herschel-effect was investigated as preliminary expos-

About the Phenomenon of Photographic Inversion; II. Photometry of Latent Image and the Mechanism of Photographic Inversion

ure to actinic light. There is a detailed study by Nesterovskaya [Ref 11]. The investigations confirmed the correctness of the deduction on a coagulating mechanism of inversion in the Herschel-effect. This is also confirmed by the studies of Chibisov [Ref 12], and Kirillov [Ref 3]. The studies of Faelens [Ref 14] are used. There are 4 graphs, 1 diagram and 14 references, 8 of which are Soviet, 2 German and 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova, Khimicheskiy fakultet (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov, Department of Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1957

5(4)

AUTHOR: Galashin, Ye. A. SOV/20-128-4-32/65

TITLE: The Blackening Law for Photographic Emulsion in the Solarization Region

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 4, pp 752-754 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The phenomenon of image reversion was not considered in the attempts to derive an analytical expression for the blackening law (Ref 1). On the basis of the coagulation theory for photographic reversion, and of the conceptions arrived at by K. V. Chibisov and Ye. A. Kirillov (Ref 2) on the inactivation of silver centers, an equation well describing the reversion region in first approximation is derived. According to Volmer and Schaum (Ref 3), three stages of photolysis of silver halides are distinguished:

$$\underset{\text{(silver halide)}}{A} \longrightarrow \underset{\text{(centers of the latent image)}}{B} \longrightarrow \underset{\text{(centers of the solarized image)}}{C}$$

It is assumed that the action of light of any wave length instigates the processes $A \longrightarrow B$ and $B \longrightarrow C$. With an increase

Card 1/3

in wave length, the efficiency of the process B $\longrightarrow$ C rises, whereas that of A $\longrightarrow$ B decreases. A differential equation is written down for the transformation rate of A under the influence of mixed light of different wave lengths, and for that of B an equation is written down, integrated, and obtained: $D = D_m \frac{k}{k-l} \cdot (e^{-lt} - e^{-kt})$ (5) (D = optical blackening density for the exposure time t, D_m = maximum blackening, k = rate constant of the reaction A $\longrightarrow$ B, l = rate constant of the reaction B $\longrightarrow$ C, i.e. of the inactivation of the Ag-centers). An investigation of equation (5) reveals: (1) An excess in bromine acceptors accelerates the photolysis (Ref 5). In this case, $k \gg l$, and equation (5) passes into the known equation of Elder (Ref 8): $D = D_m(1 - e^{-kt})$. A reversion does not take place in this case. (2) The maximum of the curve (D, t) depends on the ratio k/l. If this value becomes smaller, i.e. if l becomes larger by an excess of bromides or the presence of desensibilizers in the emulsion, the

maximum falls. The same effect is exerted by an exposure to longwave light. (3) If the intensity of the longwave-light component rises, the value of 1 will increase while k remains unchanged (if the longwave light is photochemically inactive). Figure 1 compares the experimental data with those computed theoretically. The exposure to light was carried out by means of a mixture of red light (>650 mμ) and blue light (360-450 mμ); the intensity of the red light was varied by means of neutral-gray filters. The experimental data were in good agreement with the values computed. The author thanks K. V. Chibisov, Corresponding Member, AS USSR, Professor V. I. Tatevskiy, and V. P. Lebedev for their advice. There are 1 figure and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: May 25, 1959, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1959

GALASHIN, YE. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4973

Soveshchaniye po lyuminestsentsii, 8th, 1959

Metody lyuminestsentnogo analiza; materialy soveshchaniya (Methods for Luminescence Analysis; Materials of the 8th Conference) Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1960. 147 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR. Institut fiziki.

General Ed.: N. A. Borisevich; Ed.: L. Timofeyev; Tech. Ed.: N. Siderko.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists and physicists interested in molecular luminescence, and for scientific personnel concerned with applications of this and related phenomena in research in the life sciences.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 28 papers read at the Eighth Conference on Luminescence, which took place 19-24 October, 1959 [place of conference not given]. These studies are concerned principally with the development of new luminescence methods for quantitative and qualitative chemical analysis, and with the applications of luminescence in medical and biological research. They discuss luminescence methods for the determination of uranium, mercury, magnesium, aluminum, boron, and other elements, as well as luminescence methods for the diagnosis of skin cancer and the detection of grippe virus, pathogenic microorganisms, etc. The structural design of new instruments for luminescence analysis is described. The conference was not concerned with studies on the phosphorescence of crystal phosphors. There is a discussion of the contributions of Soviet specialists in molecular luminescence in the course of the year and a half preceding the conference. The articles of V. K. Matveyev (p. 75) and of V. V. Patrikeyev (p. 79) have been annotated because of their importance. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

[The author reports on his synthesis of an organic luminophore lumogene which exhibits an orange-red luminescence after exposure to ultra-violet light. The new luminophore has made it possible to use luminescence in defectoscopy in the electric and electronic vacuum-tube industry for the detection of leaks in the walls of glass products, and is, in some cases, simpler and more sensitive than the standard methods of mass spectrometry.]

[The authors discuss a further application of luminescence, that is, a method using sand dyed with a luminescent substance to study sand drifts during hydroelectric dam construction work. The authors claim that this method has come into wide use in the USSR and other countries in recent years.]

Card 6/10

ACC NR: AP6036844 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/171/002/0366/0369

AUTHOR: Galashin, Ya. A.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Contribution to the thermodynamic theory of the photographic process

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 171, no. 2, 1966, 366-369

TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamic process, photolysis, photographic image

ABSTRACT: Heretofore the nature of photographic sensitivity has been considered mainly in terms of photochemical events in silver halide crystals; in the present article, the photographic process is treated from the standpoint of the general principles (established by Gibbs) governing the formation of the new phase. It is shown that the most active impurity centers will be nuclei formed by the new phase or by perfectly isomorphous compounds. The following basic condition of photolysis is derived:

$$w = m\eta h\nu,$$

where w is the activation energy of formation of a nucleus (center of latent photographic image); m the critical number of quanta; η the quantum efficiency of photolysis; h Planck's constant; and ν the frequency of light. It is calculated that a nu-

 UDC: 77.01

ACC NR: AP6036844

cleus includes approximately 36 unit cells and 150 atoms of silver, and that its size is 15 Å. It is shown that the concept of thermal destruction of generated centers is not convincing: when the energy is supplied slowly, the energy barrier to the formation of nuclei cannot be overcome, and the centers of the latent image are not formed. This being the case, the limiting slope of the isoopaque curves should be determined by the critical number of quanta. The paper was presented by Academician Rebinder, P. A., 4 Mar 66. In conclusion, author expresses his deep appreciation to Corresponding Member AN SSSR K. V. Chibisov and Prof. O. M. Poltorak for a useful discussion and valuable suggestions. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 14/20/ SUBM DATE: 21Jan66/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 013

Card 2/2

L 21532-66 EWT(m)/EWP(i)/T IJP/DJ
ACC NR: AP6009880 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0070/0070

INVENTOR: Galashina, M. L.; Sobolevskiy, M. V.; Kaznina, G. V.; Alekseyeva, T. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: A preparative method for polyorganosiloxanes. Class 39, No. 178988

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 70

TOPIC TAGS: siloxane, lubricant, tin compound

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method of preparing polyorganosiloxanes from organosilicone compounds. To obtain polymers with improved lubricating properties, a starting mixture of dialkyl- or arylalkyldichlorosilane, dialkyl(aryl)phosphinomethyl(propyl)-dialkoxysilane, and trialkylstannylmethylsilanolate of an alkali metal is heated under an inert gas. [VS]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 20Jul64/ ATD PRESS: 4/28

Card 1/1 dda UDC: 678.84:546.18:546.81

86667

P/045/60/019/006/006/012
B011/B059

24.7700 (1035,1043,1143)

AUTHOR: Galasiewicz, Zygmunt

TITLE: On the State of a Fermi System With Correlation of Pairs of Particles With Parallel Spins. II. Thermodynamics

PERIODICAL: Acta Physica Polonica, 1960, Vol. 19, No.6. pp. 683 - 690

TEXT: This paper is the continuation of an earlier work of the author in which he studied the possibility of an "anomalous" (non-superconducting) state of a Fermi system. This state is connected with the production of particle pairs with parallel spins, which occurs if the electron-electron interaction is attractive. It was found that in the expansion of the interaction term into spherical harmonics only the coefficients with odd indices give a contribution. In the present paper, the author investigated some characteristics of this state for temperatures of $T \neq 0$ such as the transition temperature to the "anomalous" state, T_c, and the temperature dependence of the specific heat for T near zero and T near T_c. For $T = T_c$,

Card 1/2

On the State of a Fermi System With Correlation of Pairs of Particles With Parallel Spins. II. Thermodynamics

P/045/60/019/006/006/012
B011/B059

the specific heat has a jump. In addition, formulas for the paramagnetic susceptibilities for T near zero and T near T_c have been derived. The

author thanks Professor N.N. Bogolubov for suggesting the problem and helpful advice, as well as D.V. Shirkov for valuable discussions. There are 8 references: 5 Soviet, 1 Polish, and 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna (USSR), Laboratory of Theoretical Physics (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research at Dubna, USSR, Laboratory of Theoretical Physics)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1960

KAPLAN, S.Z.; GALASHINA, A.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: CHUPRIK, N.I.; ZVONTSOVA, A.S.

Oxidizability of thickened oils and the effect on it of the derivatives of morpholine. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.11:2526-2533 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Lubrication and lubricants) (Oxidation) (Morpholine)

L 2104-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WW/DJ/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4042328 S/0065/64/000/007/0054/0059

AUTHOR: Kaplan, S. Z.; Galashina, A. P./ Zvontsova, A. S. 11 32

TITLE: Effect of metal naphthenates on the thermal oxidative stability of thickened oils.

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 7, 1964, 54-59

TOPIC TAGS: thickened oil, turbine oil, metal naphthenate, oil thickener, thermo-oxidative stability, polyisobutylene, polymethylmethacrylate, vinipol, chromium naphthenate, indium naphthenate, cobalt naphthenate, manganese naphthenate, acid number, viscosity, oxygen absorption

ABSTRACT: The effect of indium, cobalt, chromium and manganese naphthenates on the absorption of oxygen by thickened turbine oils and on the destruction of the polymer thickeners was studied. 1% of the naphthenate, 5% of the polymers (22,000 molecular weight polyisobutylene, 12,000 polymethylmethacrylate, 9000 vinipol) in turbine oil 22 (21 centistokes at 50C) were used. The metal naphthenates had little effect on the viscosity changes in the polymer-thickened oils when heating under nitrogen. On heating in oxygen or air the Cr and In naphthenates, and to a

Card 1/2

L 2104-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4042328

lesser extent the Mn and Co naphthenates caused an increase in the oxygen absorption of the turbine oil and the thickened oils based thereon. The destruction of the polyisobutylene-thickened oil, as determined by viscosity changes, was likewise greatest with Cr and In, and relatively less with Mn and Co naphthenates, indicating an association between oxygen absorption and polyisobutylene destruction. The effect of Co and Cr naphthenates on polymethylmethacrylate depended on the temperature at which the thickened oil was oxidized: with Co naphthenate the destruction of the polymer was greater at 155C than at 173C; with Cr naphthenate the reverse was true. Co and Mn naphthenate inhibited the destruction of vinipol at 155C. Mdium naphthenate caused the smallest, while Mn naphthenate gave the greatest increase in the acid numbers of the oils on heating at 155C. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

30499
S/191/62/000/004/006/017
B110/B138

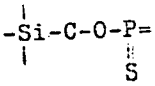
15.8170

AUTHORS: Galashina, M. A., Sobolevskiy, M. V., Andrianov, K. A., Alekseyeva, T. P.

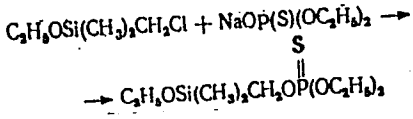
TITLE: Organosilicon compounds containing phosphorus

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1962, 16-19

TEXT: In experiments in the production of organosilicon-phosphorus monomers and polymers with the grouping



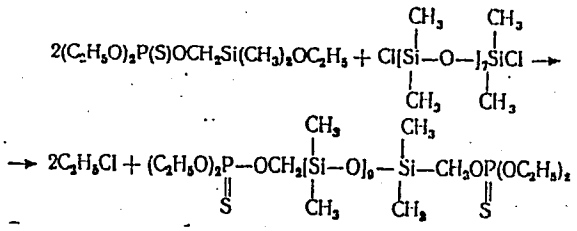
followed by condensation with α,ω-dichloro polydimethyl siloxanes, the monomer of diethyl thiophosphate methyl dimethyl ethoxy silane was obtained from chloro methyl dimethyl ethoxy silane and sodium diethyl thiophosphate:



Card 1/2

Organosilicon compounds...

A liquid (d_4^{20} = 1.0581, n_D^{20} = 1.4450) boiling in vacuum (89°C, 15 mm Hg) without decomposition was obtained in good yield (52 %) in alcoholic medium. Condensation with α,ω -dichloro polydimethyl siloxanes takes place according to



where ω = 4, 5, 6, or 7. The most important English-language reference reads as follows: A. E. Canavan, C. Eaborn, J. Chem. Soc., no. 12, 3751 (1959).

Card 2/2

GALASHINA, M. L. Mar 53

USSR/Chemistry - Insecticides; Phosphorus Organic Compounds

"Organic Insectofungicides: XIII. Synthesis of Mixed Esters of Phosphoric and Thiophosphoric Acids Containing Simple Substituents in the Aliphatic Radical," M. L. Galashina, I. L. Vladimirova, Ya. A. Mandel'baum, and M. M. Mel'nikov

Zhur Obshch Khim, Vol 23, No 3, p 433-435

Synthesized a series of mixed esters of phosphoric and thiophosphoric acids contining chlorine and ethoxyl in the aliphatic radical. Of all the synthesized substances, none was more active than diethyl-4-nitrophenylthiophosphate.

257T21

Organic insectofungicides. XVI. Synthesis of mixed esters of thiophosphoric acid containing various functional groups in the aromatic radical. M. I. Gulashina and N. N. Mel'nikov. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 1339–42(1953); cf. 48, 9903a; Metcalf and March, *C.A.* 44, 3863f.—A series of aryl-substituted thiophosphates were prepd. All were less active insecticides than Parathion. They were prepd. by the coupling of $(RO)_2PSCl$ with ArONa. Generally, increase of the size of the OR radical decreased the insecticidal action. Replacement of NO_2 by CNS group greatly reduced the insecticidal activity; introduction of halogens slightly raised it. The prepns. were made in PhCl suspension with a few drops of pyridine as catalyst at 110–30°. The following were prepd.: $(EtO)_2PS(OC_6H_4R)$ (R, % yield, b.p./mm., d_{20}, and n_D^{20} given): *o-MeO*, 24, 170–4°/8, 1.1072, 1.5990; *m-MeO*, 56, 97°/0.03, 1.1483, 1.5050; *m-EtO*, 31, 170–80°/8, 1.1288, 1.5045; *m-PrO*, 26, 170–80°/8, 1.1020, 1.5038; *m-BuO*, 17, 140–50°/0.35, 1.1001, 1.5028; *m-PhCH₂O*, 25, 140–5°/0.05, 1.1045, 1.5620. $(PrO)_2PS(OC_6H_4R)$: *o-MeO*, 24, 117°/0.05, 1.1288, 1.5120; *m-MeO*, 18, 130–50°/3, 1.1106, 1.4942; *m-EtO*, 18, 110–18°/0.05, 1.0949, 1.4920; *m-PrO*, 25, 131–16°/0.35, 1.0754, 1.5040. $(EtO)_2PS(OC_6H_4R)$: *p-MeO*, 46, 117–22°/0.1, 1.1910, 1.5180; *p-EtO*, 23, 135–40°/0.1, 1.1400, 1.5140; *p-PrO*, 22, 136°/0.3, 1.1086, 1.5080; *p-BuO*, 46, 153°/0.2, 1.0905, 1.5082. $(EtO)_2PS(OC_6H_3RR')$, *2,4-Br(EtO)*, 20, 142–50°/0.02, 1.3596, 1.5410; *2,4-Cl(EtO)*, 110–26°/0.15, 1.2391, 1.5285. $(EtO)_2PS(OC_6H_4CNS\text{-}p)$, 10, 130°/0.04, 1.2121, 1.5510. $(MeO)_2PS(OC_6H_4OEt\text{-}m)$, 18, 160–7°/0.02, 1.1970, 1.5230. $(PrO)_2PS(OC_6H_4R)$: *p-MeO*, 48, 124°/0.07, 1.1201, 1.5100; *p-EtO*, 52, 112–20°/0.025, 1.0950, 1.5070; *p-PrO*, 10, 148–50°/0.2, 1.0221, 1.4970; *p-BuO*, 30, 112–20°/0.025, 1.0082, 1.4950. $(PrO)_2PS(OC_6H_3RR')$; *2,4-Br(EtO)*, 35, 136–40°/0.05, 1.3113, 1.5290; *2,4-Cl(EtO)*, 19, 121–6°/0.05, 1.1883, 1.5285.

G. M. Kosolapoff

GALASHINA, M.L.

Distr: 4E4j

Bisethylxanthogen trisulfide. N. N. Mel'nikov and M. L. Galashina. U.S.S.R. 108,263, Oct. 25, 1957. The title compd. is obtained by the action of S_2Cl_2 or SCl_2 on alkali metal ethylxanthogenate. M. Hoseh

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91748

Author : Mel'nikov, N.N., Galashina, M.L.
Inst : -
Title : Studies of New Chemical Methods for the Pre-Harvest Removal of Cotton Plant Leaves.

Orig Pub : B sb.: Materialy Ob'yedin. nauchn. sessii po khlopkovodstvu. T. 2 Tashkent. Gosizdat UzSSR, 1958, 250-256.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; GALASHINA, M.L.; FADEYEVA, V.K.

Selecting preparations for antifouling paints. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:24-25 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Protective coatings)

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; GALASHINA, M.L.; FADEYEVA, V.K.

Investigation of new effective preparations for cotton defoliation before harvesting. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:26-27 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Cotton) (Defoliation)

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; GALASHINA, M.L.; BUTRYAKOVA, Z.V.

Synthesis of some bis-(alkyl xanthogen)-tri- and tetrasulfides as experimental defoliants and desiccants. [Trudy] NIUIF no.171:138-142 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Defoliation) (Drying agents) (Sulfides)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043320 S/0191/64/000/008/0016/0018

AUTHOR: Galashina, M. L.; Sobolevskiy, M. V.; Levina, D. Z.; Alekseyeva, T. P.

TITLE: Synthesis of polyorganosiloxanes containing phosphorus and sulfur

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 8, 1964, 16-18

TOPIC TAGS: polysiloxane, phosphorus containing polysiloxane, sulfur containing polysiloxane

ABSTRACT: A study has demonstrated the feasibility of preparing α, ω-bis(diethylthiophosphatomethyl)polyalkylarylsiloxanes (I) by reacting α, ω-bis(chloromethyl)polyalkylarylsiloxanes (II) with a potassium or ammonium dialkyl thiophosphate. It was found that the reaction proceeds in an inert solvent such as toluene or xylene with refluxing for 5—8 hr. After a low-molecular-weight fraction is stripped to 125C (1 mm Hg), the residue, which has a molecular weight of 800—1000, contains in addition to I, some cyclic polyalkylarylsiloxane. The compound II used in this experiment was

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043320

α, ω-bis(chloromethyl)polymethylphenylsiloxane. Compound II was prepared by hydrolysis of the alkylaryldichlorosilane with (chloromethyl)dimethylchlorosilane in the presence of an alkali. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	ATD PRESS: 3079	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: IC, OC	NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 25403-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5002823 S/0191/65/000/001/0018/0019

19
B

AUTHOR: Galashina, M. L.; Sobolevskiy, M. V.; Alekseyeva, T. P.

TITLE: Resistance of some phosphororganic silicones to hydrolysis

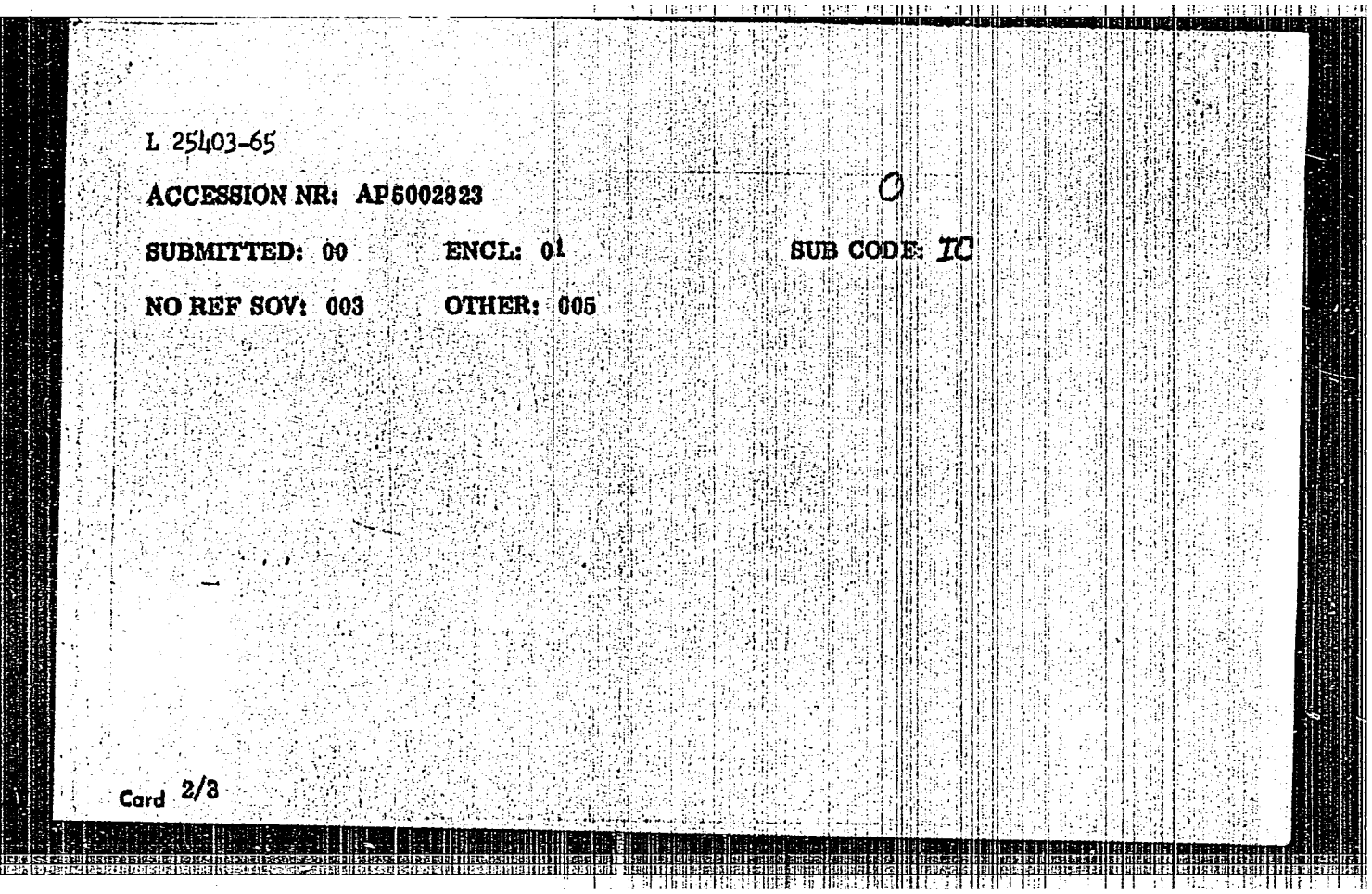
SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1965, 18-19

TOPIC TAGS: silicone, phosphororganic silicone, hydrolysis rate constant, water exposure test, acid exposure test, silicone hydrolysis, silicoorganic compound

ABSTRACT: The study involved water exposure tests (100C, 0.5-6.0 hrs) with 6 silicones containing either the (copy 1) or the (copy 2) groups (P=1.14-12.2%). Other tests employed mixtures of sulfuric acid, acetone and water. The rate of hydrolysis in an acid medium was 1000% higher for (copy 3) than for (copy 2) groups ($K=4\cdot10^{-2}$ and $3\cdot10^{-3}$, resectively). Two compounds were found to be stable, with hydrolysis not exceeding 1%. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/3



L 25403-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002823

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: IC

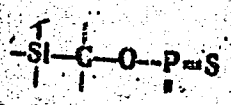
NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 005

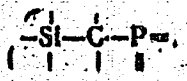
Card 2/3

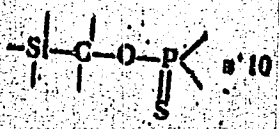
L 25403-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002823

ENCLOSURE: 01

(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

Card 3/3

(A) L 11236-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6002479 SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/001/0026/0027

44 55 44 55 44 55

AUTHOR: Galashina, M. L.; Kaznina, G. V.; Sobolevskiy, M. V.

50

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis of tin-containing polyorganosiloxanes 1,445

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1966, 26-27

TOPIC TAGS: silicone, silicone lubricant, tin containing silicone, polysiloxane, lubricant additive, antiwear additive

ABSTRACT: A number of tin-containing polyorganosiloxanes have been synthesized in an attempt to produce lubricity-improving additives for silicone lubricants. 1) by the reaction of the bis(chloromethyl)tetramethylsiloxane Grignard reagent with diethyldichlorotin or dimethyldichlorotin, the following polymers, respectively, were obtained:

$$[-Si(CH_3)_2OSi(CH_3)_2CH_2Sn(C_2H_5)_2CH_2-]_n \quad (I)$$

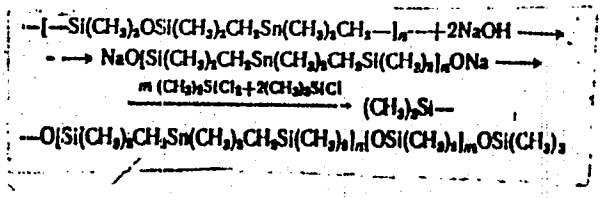
$$-[-Si(CH_3)_2OSi(CH_3)_2CH_2Sn(CH_3)_2CH_2-]- \quad (II)$$

To improve their limited solubility in polyorganosiloxanes, I and II were treated

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.84

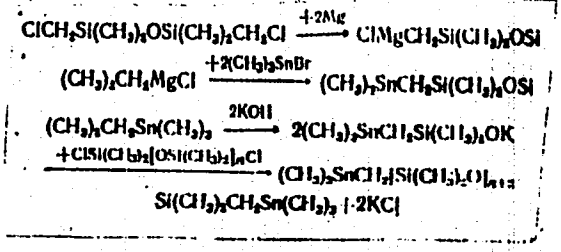
2

as follows:



(III)

The resultant polymers of the type (III) were readily soluble in polyorganosiloxanes.
2) α, ω-Bis[(trimethylstannyl)methylpoly-dimethylsiloxanes and—methylphenylsiloxanes containing 42—100 Si atoms and readily soluble in polyorganosiloxanes were prepared as follows:



(IV)

3) Tin-containing polyorganosiloxane analogs with phenyl substituents on the tin atoms were either solids insoluble in organic solvents and in polyorganosiloxanes, or unstable liquids. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [SM]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 010/ ATD PRESS: 4173

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7005631 (N/V) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/002/0088/0088

INVENTOR: Galashina, M. L.; Matveyeva, G. A.; Sobolevskiy, M. V.; Chernyshev, Ye. A.; Tolstikova, N. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of preparing polymethylthienylsiloxanes. Class 39, No. 190571

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1967, 88

TOPIC TAGS: siloxane, alkylchlorosilane, thienylsiloxane, trimethylchlorosilane, polycondensation, hydrolytic polycondensation

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining polymethylthienylsiloxanes by hydrolytic polycondensation of dimethyldichlorosilane, trimethylchlorosilane, and thienyl- substituted alkylchlorosilane. To increase the thermal stability of the obtained polymethylthienylsiloxanes, bis(dimethylchlorosilyl) thiophene is used as the thienyl-substituted alkylchlorosilane. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/SUBM DATE: 05May65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.84:547.732

CHUVATOV, V.V.; BEREZIN, N.N.; METSGER, E.Kh.; NAGIN, V.A.; KARTASHOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; MIL'KOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BYCHKOV, M.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; SUKHANOV, V.P., SHLYAPIN, V.A.; KORZHENKO, L.I.; ABRAMYCHEV, Ye.P.; KAZANTSEV, I.I.; YARES'KO, V.F.; LUKOYANOV, Yu.N.; DUDAROV, V.K.; BALINSKIY, R.P.; KOROTKOVSKIY, A.E.; PONOMAREV, I.I.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, S.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; IL'INYKH, N.Z.; TSITKIN, N.A.; ROGOZHIN, G.I.; PRAVOTOROV, B.A.; ORLOV, V.D.; RACHINSKIY, M.N.; KULTYSHEV, V.N.; SMAGIN, G.N.; KUZNETSOV, V.D.; MACHERET, I.G.; SHEGAL, A.V.; GALASHOV, F.K.; ANTIPIN, A.A.; SHALAKHIN, K.S.; RASCHEKTAYEV, I.M.; TISHCHENKO, Ye.I.; FOTIYEV, A.F.; IPPOLITOV, M.F.; DOROSINSKIY, G.P.; ROZHKOV, Ye.P.; RYUMIN, N.T.; AYZENBERG, S.L.; GOLUBTSOV, N.I.; VUS-VONSOVICH, I.K., inzh., retsenzent; GOLOVKIN, A.M., inzh., retsenzent; GUSELETOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; KALUGIN, N.I., inzh., retsenzent; KRAMINSKIY, I.S., inzh., retsenzent; MAYLE, O.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; OZERSKIY, S.M., inzh., retsenzent; SKOBLO, Ya.A., dots., retsenzent; SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHALAMOV, K.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; VOYNICH, N.F., inzh., red.; GETLING, Yu., red.; CHERNIKHOV, Ya., tekhn. red.

[Construction handbook] Spravochnik stroitelia. Red.kollegiia: M.I. Bychkov i dr. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.1. 1962. 532 p. Vol.2. 1963. 462 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Construction industry)

GALASHOV, I. (g. Chernushka)

Pluses and minuses. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 4 no.7:10 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Kur'i--Health resorts, watering places, etc.)

GALASHOV, N.

Greater attnetion to the zero stage in ship repairs. Rech. transp. 21 no.9:29 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Volzhskogo ob"yedinennogo rechnogo parokhodstva.
(Ships—Maintenance and repair)

ACC NR: AP7001763 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0310/66/000/010/0021/0023

AUTHOR: Galashov, N. (Engineer); Sanov, A. (Engineer)

ORG: [Galashov] LIVT; [Sanov] Gorodets SRMZ

TITLE: Aluminum alloys for marine diesel bearings

SOURCE: Rechnoy transport, no. 10, 1966, 21-23

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, antifriction alloy, aluminum base alloy, wear resistant alloy, nonferrous metal alloy, journal bearing, antifriction bearing, bearing material, diesel engine, marine engine, internal combustion engine, engine component, marine engineering, ~~inland waterway transportation, ship~~ / AS86-5 aluminum alloy, A9h-6 aluminum alloy, AN-2.5 aluminum alloy, ASM aluminum alloy, A9-2 aluminum alloy, A020 aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The Gorodets SRMZ [Ship Repair and Machine Shops] has provided data showing that 160 crankshaft bearings had to be replaced in 15 ships of the "Volgo-Don" type during the winter layup 1965/66, and that some of the bearings had been in use 3,000 to 3,500 hours. Analysis of the failures established that one cause of wiping results from considerable increase in stress, which in turn leads to fatigue destruction of the antifriction layer. Hence, the use of new, antifriction, alloys capable of operating under high dynamic loads without deterioration in antifriction properties will increase reliability of bearing operation. New material developments have taken into consideration the possibility of reducing the use of scarce non-

Card 1/2 UDC: 624.431.74-233.2.002.3:669.715

ACC NR: AP7001763

ferrous metals. Soviet industry has, in recent years, begun to use on a broader scale such aluminum alloys as ASS6-5, AZh-6, AN-2.5, ASM, A9-2, A020, and others, for sleeve bearings. The use has extended to tractor diesel engines and automobile engines, as well as to marine diesels. The chemical compositions and principle physical and mechanical properties of some of the aluminum bearing alloys are listed, and comparisons with other types of bearing metals are made. The advantages, and disadvantages, of the bimetal and monometal bearing inserts are discussed, and the particular advantage of the latter, so far as river transportation is concerned, is noted. Experimental tests conducted by the Gorodets SRMZ in conjunction with LIVT [Leningrad Institute for Water Transportation] during the 1966 navigation season revealed that A9-2 alloy used in the bearings of a 6NVD-24 engine provided faultless operation for the season, with little wear apparent, and without the need to adjust lube oil clearances. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13,11 /SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2

GALASHOV, N.; POSPELOV, I.

Complex use of light pulse flagging-off signals and microwave radio stations on ships of the United Volga Steamship Lines. Rech. transp. 22 no.7:41-43 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Volzhskogo ob'yedinennogo rechnogo parokhodstva (for Galashov). 2. Nachal'nik sluzhby svyazi Volzhskogo ob'yedinennogo rechnogo parokhodstva (for Pospelov).
(Volga River—Merchant marine—Signaling)

GALASHOV, N., inzh.

"LFM-GPI-41" ice-breaking machine. Rech. transp. 22 no.9:
53 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)